

WITH STATE LAW MAKERS.

IMPORTANT MATTERS CONSIDERED BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

West Shore Railroad Extension—Law and Order League Incorporation Bill—The Administration at Washington Condemned—Deaths of the Day.

Hartford, April 30.—This afternoon James D. Dwell and C. K. Bush appeared before the committee on railroads in the matter of the extension of the West Shore railroad. They stated that they had abandoned all of their petition save a line to run down to the Woodmont shore and another short link to the Woodmont railroad station. The original petition was to extend the line from the present terminus in Woodmont to Milford.

S. Harrison Wagner, representing the New Haven Street railway, favored the petition to extend their tracks to Mansfield grove. He said the proposed extension was of only two miles. If the railway was located in the center of the highway, there should be a widening sufficient to give eight feet clear on each side. Mr. Wagner objected to the provision by the authorities of East Haven that none of the expense should be borne by the town.

The condition referred to was put in by Attorney Grove J. Tuttle, who is employed by the town. Mr. Tuttle said the town should not be placed to any expense in the matter.

Mr. Wagner repeated that the company would not build if these unfair conditions were imposed. The company did not want to be imposed upon by every person who wished to come up here and put in these small conditions. The company had had no contention with that town, but if these conditions were insisted on the company would abandon the Mansfield grove extension. He then presented a petition from sixty-five residents of that town in favor of building the extension.

Mr. Tuttle replied that he was employed by the selectmen to impose the conditions, as they thought it was only fair that the railroad should bear all the expenses. He said not one-half the signatures to the petition were voters.

Mr. Wagner replied that the company would not have to go more than one quarter of the expense on several miles. Under the general law the town was compelled to bear part of the expense of widening the highway.

President Corey also spoke against the conditions proposed, which, he said, were too severe.

The committee at the morning session took up the bill concerning notice of claims against railroad companies for injuries, but Vice President Hall of the Consolidated road stated that it was before this committee by mistake, as it had been referred to the committee on the judiciary.

There was a hearing on the bill relating to street railroads in New Haven and the bill concerning issue of tickets by street railroads in New Haven were called. Attorney John W. Ailing representing the Winchester avenue road, was the first to speak. He said the bill provided for selling six tickets for twenty-five cents in New Haven and also a transfer from one line to another. Mr. Ailing spoke of the experience in Massachusetts for issuing mileage tickets for two cents per mile to be good on all railroads. He said the law had been held unconstitutional. That law provided that one road should carry passengers on the credit of another road. He said that a similar law would be unconstitutional in Connecticut. The plan would work rather queerly in New Haven, where some of the roads paralleled each other. A passenger could ride down on one line and obtaining a transfer, return home by the other line.

General Manager G. A. W. Dodge of the New Haven Street Railway company read into the record of another road on the matter. In Worcester the transfer system was put down as a nuisance. In St. Louis it was stated that the system opened the door for fraud. Kansas City did not transfer. Nashville transferred to continuous lines, but it was all one system. At Seattle, Wash., the system of selling tickets at a reduction, was a source of loss, about \$20 per day, as the conductors turned in tickets instead of full fares. Of twenty-five replies received from cities, Mr. Dodge found that transfers to a competing line were only made in Washington, D. C.

Representative Lord of Killingworth favored the bill.

THE HOURS OF STREET RAILWAY MEN.

The committee on labor, Senator Dayton, chairman, gave a hearing on the bill concerning the hours of labor of conductors, drivers and motormen on street railroads. The bill provides that they shall work not more than ten hours per day and that the ten hours' work shall be performed within twelve consecutive hours each day.

Representative Wood, president of the Derby Electric railroad, in speaking against the bill said: "Most roads in the state run from seventeen to nineteen hours in the twenty-four hours. The hours are not continuous for the men, but there is a period of rest for them. The company in Derby differed from the New Haven road. Our men are paid by the month. In two weeks the men get three days off. When the bill was first proposed the men were unanimously against the change. I had intended to put in a petition for them, but understood they had put in a petition against the proposed bill themselves."

Colonel Wood was shown a petition by Chairman Dayton and recognized it as signed by the men of his railroad. He added that his men were perfectly in accord with the present hours of employment and there were plenty of men to take their places where there were vacancies and of men anxious to get out of the shops.

There were also present Car Starter Higgins and Conductors O. L. Woodford, O. L. Main and Hilderbrand of the Winchester avenue road and Conductors Richard M. Dixon and James Hennessey of the New Haven Street railway, all of whom opposed the bill. They stated that when they worked extra hours they were paid for the same. They were not obliged to work extra hours unless they chose, for extra men were provided to fill in when necessary.

THE LAW AND ORDER BILL.

Both branches of the general assembly met this afternoon at 2:30. By a vote of 12 to 10 the senate decided to recon-

sider their vote on the incorporation of the Connecticut Law and Order league, which had been referred to the committee on incorporations. A motion to table was then voted down, 12 to 10. A motion to refer to committee was defeated, 12 to 10. Several amendments were offered making specific single appropriations of \$5,000 and \$2,500 and one amendment abolishing all appropriations.

The entire matter was then made the order of the day to-morrow at 1 o'clock.

THE ADMINISTRATION CONDEMNED.

In the senate Senator Berge, at the close of a patriotic speech, introduced a resolution condemning the administration at Washington for not following the Monroe doctrine in the Nicaraguan affair. Senator Douglas endorsed his sentiments. The resolution was passed. In the house the resolution was referred to the committee on federal elections.

SENATE.

In the senate to-day Senator Johnson offered a resolution authorizing the city of New Haven to issue bonds to the amount of \$100,000 for a drawbridge over the Quinnipiac river. The bonds are to have a term not exceeding twenty years and an interest not greater than 4 per cent. Senator Johnson offered and had referred to the judiciary committee a communication from Colonel Roberts, U. S. A., stating the necessity for the bridge. The senator said that if the state was going to build the Hartford bridge it might build this one for New Haven also. The resolution was referred to the finance committee.

Senator Hall presented a statement in opposition to a repeal of the bridge law of 1893.

The bill providing a bounty for killing foxes, musk rats and many other animals was indefinitely postponed.

Resolution confirming Alexander McLean deputy judge of Wallingford was passed in conference.

Adjourned until Wednesday at 11:30 a. m.

THE HOUSE.

Representative Hicks called up the resolution amending the charter of the Woodmont Improvement association. He said he wished to amend the resolution because many of the details were unconstitutional and illegal. Any good lawyer could drive a coach and four horses right through that bill, he said.

According to the bill, a gentleman who had a case of wine in his cellar could be arrested for violating the law. It was voted to have the amendment printed and the bill was made the order for Wednesday at 11 o'clock.

The principal feature of Mr. Hicks' amendments is that any male citizen of voting age residing in Woodmont, whether a member of the association or not, may vote on the question of license. Mr. Hicks said that without this provision the bill would not be worth the paper it was written on.

A favorable report was made on the resolution appointing Charles Cameron judge and Jeremiah Tierney deputy judge of the town court of Greenwich. The bill providing that an examination of school teachers by a town should be necessary without the state examination was discussed at length, but the house adjourned pending its consideration.

The committee on humane institutions will report favorably on a state reformatory, which will probably kill the movement for New Haven jail extension.

Adjourned until Wednesday at 10:30 a. m.

THE HARBOR OF WESTBROOK.

In the house last week Representative Lewis of Westbrook made an earnest speech in favor of a resolution appropriating \$500 for deepening the approaches to the wharves at Westbrook. Although the bill was defeated, Mr. Lewis made a big fight for his measure. His speech is as follows:

More than one hundred years ago General Washington, the first president of the United States, advocated the policy of not only the nation but the states appropriating money to improve waterways of the country. And since his time able and wise statesmen have advocated the same policy and many of the states have improved their waterways, where they did not have natural waterways some of the states have built wholly artificial waterways at enormous expenditures of money. For more than fifty years the states to the west of us have been developing and improving their waterways. New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and other states have appropriated money and improved their waterways. Because the prosperity of these states depends largely upon the means of exchanging products at the lowest cost and because transportation facilities must precede the actual needs of trade transportation, facilities must be there first before you can do any commercial business.

Traffic must grow to transportation facilities. This is true in other states and it is true in this state. This truism built railroads to the Pacific and elsewhere before they could have any commerce. This truism has improved the waterways and developed the great internal commerce of this country and made this country great.

The experience of other states teaches us that the best pioneers of prosperity are facilities for cheap transportation. And whoever may cavil at this and say it's special or class legislation for the state appropriate money to improve its natural waterways, the benefits resulting from such legislation outweighs all that can be said against the principle of a state improving its own natural waters.

This legislation can have no higher aim or purpose than to seek to help to promote and secure the prosperity and well being of all of its towns.

Suppose this state had adopted this policy of improving its natural waterways fifty or even twenty-five years ago, this town of Westbrook and other shore towns would now be in a flourishing condition.

Why is the United States the richest and most prosperous nation on the globe to-day? Senator Voorhees in his speech on the tariff in the United States senate last year—and it was said to be the greatest effort of his life—said all the commerce of England, France, Germany, Italy and Spain combined was nothing to compare with the vast and magnificent internal interstate commerce of this country.

Why is it? Is it because the United States has iron and coal, and silver and gold, and a fertile soil?

Is it because she has natural highways of commerce?

These are natural resources which cannot be overestimated, if they are used.

But, sir, they existed in this country when the untutored savage ran naked in the woods. I contend that the natural resources of the country are just what is made of them, and no more. Some have in our state natural resources, natural water-ways and with a little improvement would become resources of wealth to the state, and then when a deficiency in our revenues is staring us in the face and we have to put a state tax on the towns the people will be better able to pay it.

This little appropriation of \$500 is not going to cause the state to put a tax on the towns. It will make little difference in that direction.

The town of Westbrook is a small town. Its inhabitants are principally farmers, and it is growing less and less in population and wealth every year. It is part of the oldest, almost the oldest town in the state. Its people are the descendants of the Oliver Cromwell crowd, and from the landing of their forefathers, the old Ironsides, the people of Westbrook have never shirked their duty to Connecticut. Always loyal, Westbrook has furnished more than her quota of soldiers in the revolutionary war, the war of 1812 and the war of the rebellion in our army and our navies.

And the state has never called on Westbrook for aid and help in vain, for for a tax that it was not promptly paid. And Westbrook has never before asked any aid from the state. But she comes now and asks for anything that will benefit any person or clique in the town. But for that which will benefit the whole people of the town and the adjoining towns. This government is not alone of the people and by the people, but it should be for the benefit of the people.

Westbrook has a natural waterway running through it. This waterway belongs to all the people of the state. It does not belong to the town. Westbrook cannot close it or divert its course, or prevent anyone from using it. It is free to all, and the burden of improving it could never be borne by all. The town is not able to do it, and the state must come to the rescue. The nation will not improve any natural waterway wholly within a state unless there is some general commerce on it. Westbrook does not ask the state to do it all; she has appropriated \$500 and asks the state to appropriate a like sum. Westbrook has done her part, now if the state will do her part then we can have a little general commerce, and then the nation will do its part and expend \$10 for every dollar we expend. All the towns of the state have a common interest in the welfare, well being and prosperity of every other town.

Connecticut is rich in its educational institutions, rich in its many public officials of high character, rich in its many commissioners and boards, and its fine military organizations. This may all be necessary to a certain extent, but as the years go by and we have spent the money for these we have little tangible to show for it. We may talk about all these and many other fine beautiful things in our state, and the greatness of our state, but let us have no delusions. It is a fact that many of our towns are running behind in all that goes to make up material wealth.

Westbrook is one of these towns. Its people are a modest people, a little old fashioned, perhaps, but they are as courageous, as true and sturdy and honest now as they were 200 years ago, and they are as moral and good as people as any in the state, but there is no manufacturing there, and its agriculture and business is running behind. But, gentlemen, you have it in your power now to do that which will turn the tide and bring prosperity to at least one of these towns at a very small outlay of money. And if you vote for this bill you can go back to your town with the conscious satisfaction that you have taken a step in the right direction.

You can feel that you have voted for at least one measure that will brighten the prospects of one town in your state. And the state will have something to show for the expenditure. Something that will result in permanently benefiting one town in giving that town a chance to do some business and become prosperous. Problems of government may engross your thoughts and your energies. You may talk wisely about the law and education and tuberculosis and the national guard and the history of our beloved state, and grand as it is, and all the other fine and beautiful things in our state. But none of these are half as useful to a town situated as Westbrook is, as a good, navigable river running through it.

Will you give them that little necessary help in a spirit of patriotism? or will you turn your back on this town in a spirit of narrow, false, economy, which says expend no money for anything in the right direction? Patriots don't let any doubt control your vote. The great English dramatist has truthfully said: "Our doubts are traitors. And make us lose the good we oft might win. By fearing to attempt."

Let us be consistent with the spirit of American enterprise and give the town of Westbrook this little appropriation and give us a chance to do some business and become prosperous."

JUMPED FROM AN UPPER WINDOW.

Had Been Drinking Heavily Since the Death of His Wife.

James Powers of Brooklyn went to McManis' saloon, corner of Congress avenue and Meadow street, yesterday afternoon and drank heavily. He became rather boisterous in his behavior and finally drew out a revolver and flourished it. They sent out for the police, but before the officers arrived the man bolted and ran out doors and into a building and jumped out of a second story window in the rear of Gilbert's bakery on Congress avenue. He was finally captured and taken to police headquarters. He did not seem to remember at all what he had done, but said that his wife had died some time ago and that he had been drinking very hard ever since. While at police headquarters he was taken quite sick and Dr. Park was summoned, who ordered him taken to the hospital, where they reported he was more seriously injured by his fall than was at first thought. It is believed, however, that he will recover.

T'WAS WATER AND NOT MILK.

Stamford's Typhoid Fever Epidemic Came From Terribly Foul Wells.

Stamford, April 30.—Officer Hexamer this morning reports two new cases of typhoid fever making, according to the official records, 155 cases. Several cases in town are considered serious, and two deaths have occurred since the epidemic began. To-day the four wells condemned by Health Officer Hexamer were filled up and the doctor is in hopes it will be the means of abolishing the primary cause of the fever. It is not believed at present that the milk which was first suspected was the cause of the epidemic. It has been examined and no germs of the disease have been found.

Not so with the water. A sample from one of the condemned wells showed 2,126 germs to the cubic centimeter, many of them being typhoid bacilli. Another sample contained 69,660 living bacteria to the cubic centimeter. The quality of the water may best be appreciated by contrasting it with Croton water, which is considered a fair standard, which contains sixteen bacteria to the cubic centimeter. All the patients are closely watched, and all the possible restrictions to prevent contagion are enforced.

Wedding in Westville.

A very pretty wedding occurred at St. James' Episcopal church in Westville at noon yesterday, when the rector, the Rev. Mr. Phillips, united in marriage Miss Mary E. Ferris of Glens Falls, N. Y., and Mr. William A. Pratt of this city.

Just at the stroke of 12 the bride came up the aisle on the arm of her mother, Mrs. Leonard G. McDonald, preceded by the four ushers, Messrs. Frank H. Sperry, T. E. T. Norman, Edward A. Todd and Frederick P. Norman.

The party was met at the altar by the groom and his best man, Mr. Edwin R. March.

The bride was attired in a gown of cream satin and duchess lace and wore a large white hat trimmed with plumes and lilies of the valley. The church was very tastefully decorated for the occasion with palms and Jougouls.

Immediately after the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of Mr. John L. Williams on Alden avenue, where a wedding dinner was served. There were to be seen also many of the elegant gifts of which the happy couple were the recipients.

Numerous guests were present from this city and also from New York and Boston.

Mr. Pratt was for a number of years engaged in the shoe business in Montgomery, Ala., but of late has been connected with the office of Smith & Fowler of this city.

After an extended wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Pratt will reside in Glens Falls.

Engagement Announced.

The engagement of Miss Theresa Bretzfelder of 85 Lafayette street to Joseph Cahn of 55 Warren street, who is a foreman for Tuttle, Morehouse and Taylor, has been announced. They will receive at Mrs. Bretzfelder's house on Sunday, May 12.

Meeting of Fire Commissioners.

The regular meeting of the fire commissioners was held last evening, and all the members of the board being present and the mayor presiding. The application of Charles A. Moody was received and placed on file. Building permits were granted to Silas J. Star at 763 State street, for an iron-covered building; Andrew G. Smith at 43 South street to raise the roof of an addition; S. W. Johnson and A. D. Osborn to move frame barn in rear of premises at 62 Trumbull street; John P. Augur to move frame house and erect addition at 406 Elm street.

MORE SCARLET FEVER.

Will Probably Cause Closing of Summerfield School.

Bridgeport, April 30.—The scarlet fever outbreak in the East End is causing much uneasiness and not a few living in the Summerfield district keep their children from attending school. If this feeling increases the board of education will probably also close the Summerfield school.

The Best Yet.

Mr. Ashby, a well known resident of East Haven, last Saturday caught a fine trout in Foxon river, in the lower part of East Haven, weighing two pounds and fourteen ounces. The fish was caught with a hook and line, but was kept alive and is now as frisky as ever in an aquarium at Brown's fish market on Grand avenue.

ON THE BALL FIELD.

Results of the Games in the Big League Yesterday.

At Worcester—Holy Cross defeated Harvard in this city to-day for the first time in its career on the home grounds by a score of 4 to 3.

Funeral of Mrs. Nellie Eagan.

A large gathering of mourning friends attended the funeral of Mrs. Nellie Eagan of 56 Arch street, which took place at the Sacred Heart (R. C.) church yesterday. Rev. Fathers Carlin, McKeon and Early officiating at high mass. During the service Mr. John Collins beautifully rendered "Just as I am," by Danke. The bearers were Michael Morrissey, Thomas and James Flanagan, Edward Gibbons, Edward Wehner and John O'Brien. There was a beautiful array of flowers. The interment was in St. Barnard cemetery.

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The Terror of Man Thwarted.

In the Grasp of that Dread Disease, Consumption.—Life Given Back.—Almost Miraculous.

Fortunately, perhaps, the Consumptive does not realize his own condition. His is a disease of continual waste until he meets a death that is in reality one of starvation.

It is now generally conceded that this disease is incurable—that is, by any known medicine. Change of climate, or some life-inspiring food that will give new flesh, blood, and strength, and induce the various organs of the body to assume their normal functions.—this is the only hope.

The only way to do this effectually is to give the patient Bovinine, that great raw food product, the greatest concentration of the life-giving elements of raw beef known to modern science. In this connection the results obtained by Dr. J. H. Head of Atlanta, Ga., in the treatment of a case of consumption, are interesting.

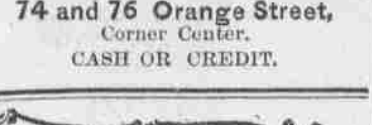
Dr. Head relates briefly how a man about thirty-five years of age came to him for treatment. He had lost forty pounds in weight in six months; he suffered with a bad cough and experienced severe night sweats; he was unable to do any work; most of his family had died of consumption, and on examination his right lung was found to be seriously affected, and as the doctor remarked, "He was in a good way to have an early funeral."

But note what happened. He was given Bovinine. In two weeks he had gained seven pounds, his appetite had returned, he was able to do a good day's work, most of the distressing symptoms had vanished; and at the time of writing the doctor felt sure of a complete cure.

This is but one of many similar cases. Bovinine will give new life and strength, make new blood and flesh, stop waste, ward off disease, and turn the current of life's river again into its natural channel. Give it one trial while there is yet hope.

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ORCHESTRAL SCHOOL. CONNECTED with the Danbury-Troy School of Music, will be opened on the 1st of May. Applicants received daily from 12 to 1, and 4-5 p. m., in the afternoon. 781 CHAPEL STREET.

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Miscellaneous.

New York Announcement.

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The Best in the Market.

All who desire to buy reliable Furniture in moderate priced or more costly grades will find our stock the most advantageous to select from for these reasons: It represents the productions of the best makers only, and is the largest and most varied in America.

The completeness of our assortment can best be understood from the fact that we exhibit more than two hundred and fifty different Bedroom Sets in every variety of wood, over 70 patterns of Brass Bedsteads, as well as endless lines of Parlor, Drawing Room, Library and Dining Room Furniture of the most artistic styles, and ranging from the modest and inexpensive to the most elaborately carved and finished.

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Horner & Co.'s establishment is one of the sights of New York.—Newspaper Comment.

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